FY99 Army Program Listing

ACAT IC Programs*

Program	Current	ACAT	MDA (Name	PM	PM Level	Organization Reports To
Longbow Apache (AH-64D)	**PFDOS**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, AAH**	**PJ**	**PEO, AVN**

The AH-64D attack helicopter is a twin engine, four-bladed, tandem seat, aerial weapons platform. It is designed to accomplish a variety of missions in day, night, and adverse weather conditions ranging from desert heat to arctic cold. The weapon systems include the 30mm automatic cannon, 2.75 inch aerial rockets, and the Hellfire modular missile system. The aircraft is a remanufactured AH-64A Apache, modified to accept the Longbow Weapon System (LBWS). Consisting of a millimeter wave fire control radar and the associated missile with a radar seeker, the LBWS adds the capability to detect and engage targets in adverse weather and in the presence of battlefield obscurants. It also provides an fire-and-forget capability, resulting in a vast increase in both lethality and survivability. The AH-64D is currently in production. First Unit Equipped (FUE) was 1-227 Avn from 1st Cavalry Division in July, 1998. The battalion became mission-ready (Initial Operating Capability) 18 November 1998. The next battalion, the 2-101 Avn from the 101st Airborne Division, is currently being fielded.

Abrams Upgrade	**EMD/PFDOS**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, Abrams**	**PJ**	**PEO, GCSS**

The Abrams tank closes with and destroys enemy forces on the integrated battlefield using mobility, firepower, and shock effect. The M1A2 program provides the Abrams tank with the necessary improvements in lethality, survivability, and fightability required to defeat advanced threats. The M1A2 includes a Commander's Independent Thermal Viewer, an Improved Commander's Weapon Station, position navigation equipment, a distributed data and power architecture, embedded diagnostic system, improved fire control system, and a radio interface unit that allows, through the SINCGARS radio, rapid transfer of digital situational data and overlays to compatible systems on the digital battlefield. Production of new Abrams for the U.S. Army is complete. In lieu of new production, the Army is upgrading approximately 1,000 older M1 tanks to the M1A2 configuration. A multiyear procurement for 600 M1A2 upgrades was awarded in July 1996. Further M1A2 improvements, called the System Enhancement Program (SEP), are underway to enhance the tank's digital command and control capabilities and to add second generation forward looking infrared (FLIR) sensors to the thermal sights to improve the tank's fightability and lethality. M1A2 SEP tanks are scheduled to begin fielding in 3QFY00. The M1A2 SEP is in EMD. The M1A2 is in Production.

Longbow HELLFIRE AGM-114L	**PFDOS**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, Air to Grnd Msl Systems (AGMS)**	**PJ**	**PEO, TAC MSL**

The Longbow HELLFIRE missile is a fire-and-forget missile which uses radar-aided inertial guidance. It is part of the Apache AH64D Longbow system which also includes a mast-mounted millimeter wave fire control radar with associated electronics designed to greatly increase the survivability of the host helicopter. LBHF will provide the capability to conduct battle both day and night, in adverse weather conditions, and with battlefield obscurants present. The Longbow HELLFIRE missile utilizes millimeter wave radar-aided inertial guidance to provide a lock-on before launch (LOBL) or lock-on after launch (LOAL) capability, depending on target range and velocity. Starting with the FY97 buy, an Insensitive Munitions Warhead was incorporated which improves survivability. It is planned that Longbow HELLFIRE missile also will be used on the Comanche. Longbow HELLFIRE is 69.2 inches in length and weighs 108 lbs. Weapon range is approximately 8km.

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Program	Current	ACAT	MDA (Name	PM	PM Level	Organization Reports To
Sense and Destroy Armor (SADARM)	**EMD/LRIP**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, ARMS**	**PD**	**PEO, GCSS**

SADARM is a fire-and-forget, multi-sensor, smart munition designed to detect and destroy counter-measured armored vehicles, primarily self-propelled artillery. It is effective in all weather and terrain. SADARM is delivered to the target area by 155 mm artillery projectiles. Each projectile carries two SADARM highly sophisticated submunitions. Once dispensed from its carrier, the intelligent submunition detects appropriate targets using dual-mode millimeter wave and infrared sensors. Because of the multi-mode sensor suite, the submunition is equally effective against desert background and winter snow. It fires a highly lethal explosively formed penetrator through the top of the target. SADARM is a gun-hardened submunition with the capability to be dispensed from a variety of carriers. SADARM was approved for Low Rate Initial Production following a Milestone III Defense Acquisitioin Board in Mar 1995.

Advanced Threat Infrared Countermeasures / Common Missile Warning System (ATIRCM/CMWS)	**EMD**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, ATIRCM**	**PJ**	**PEO, AVN**

Airborne countermeasure self-protection systems which detect both infrared (IR) and radio frequency (RF) missiles using advanced imaging technology and protect aircraft against IR missiles through the use of laser and lamp. This is a joint program with the Army as lead service.

BRADLEY FVS Upgrade	**EMD**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, BFVS**	**PJ**	**PEO, GCSS**

The Bradley M2A3 Infantry / M3A3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicle (IFV/CFV) provides infantry and cavalry fighting vehicles with digital command and control capabilities, significantly increased situational awareness, enhanced lethality and survivability, and improved sustainability and supportability. The Bradley A3 Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) in July 1997.

Improved Cargo Helicopter (ICH) (CH-47F)	**EMD**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, CH-47F**	**PD**	**PEO, AVN**

As the only U.S. Army heavy lift cargo helicopter, the mission of the CH-47D Chinook/Improved Cargo Helicopter (ICH) will be to transport weapons, ammunition, equipment, troops and other cargo in general support of combat units and operations other than war. The CH-47F Chinook/ICH cockpit will be upgraded to a new electronic architecture allowing seamless interface with other systems on the digital battlefield; the airframe will be structurally modified to reduce O&S costs; the aircraft will be remanufactured to extend its service life; and the engine will be upgraded to a more powerful and reliable T55-GA-714A turboshaft engine as the result of a separate CH-47D Chinook engine upgrade program.

Program	Current	ACAT	MDA (Name	PM	PM Level	Organization Reports To
Chemical Demilitarization	**EMD/PFDOS**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, Chemical Demilitarization**	**PG**	**ASA(ALT)**

The Program Manager for Chemical Demilitarization (PMCD) is the executive agent responsible for destroying all U.S. chemical warfare related materiel while ensuring maximum protection of the public, personnel involved in the destruction effort, and the environment. Public Laws and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) mandate destruction of the U.S. chemical agents and weapons by 29 April 2007. The Chemical Demilitarization Program encompasses three subordinate projects: Chemical Stockpile Disposal Project (CSDP), Alternate Technologies and Approaches Project (ATAP), Non-stockpile Chemical Materiel Project (NSCMP), and Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR). The CSDP is responsible for destroying America's stockpiled chemical weapons, stored at eight sites in the continental United States and at Johnston Island in the Pacific Ocean. Operating incineration-based chemical demilitarization facilities exist at Johnston Island and Toelle, Utah. Chemical demilitarization facilities are under construction at Umatilla, Oregon; Anniston, Alabama; and Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The ATAP is responsible for the necessary activities to pilot test two neutralization-based processes for the disposal of distilled mustard agent and nerve agent VX stored at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, and Newport Chemical Depot, Indiana, respectively. The NSCMP mission is to provide centralized management and direction to the Department of Defense for the disposal of non-stockpile chemical materiel. Five primary mission areas of the NSCMP are disposal of binary chemical weapons, destruction of former production facilities, disposal of miscellaneous chemical warfare materiel, disposal of recovered chemical weapons, and identification and disposal of buried chemical weapons. CTR, funded through the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (Nunn-Lugar Appropriation), is responsible for assisting the Russian Federation in their chemical weapons destruction program. The two primary missions are establishing the first Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility in Russia and a Central Chemical Weapons Destruction Analytical Laboratory.

Program	Current	ACAT	MDA (Name	PM	PM Level	Organization Reports To
Army Tactical Missile System -- Anti-Personnel Anti-Materiel BLOCKS I/IA (ATACMS--APAM)	**PFDOS**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, Imp ATACMS**	**PD**	**PEO, TAC MSL**

The Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS) provides long-range, surface-to-surface fire support for U.S. Army Corps and Division operations. The ATACMS Blocks I and IA are ground-launched missile systems consisting of a surface-to-surface guided missile with an anti-personnel/anti-materiel (APAM) warhead. The ATACMS with APAM attacks soft targets at extended ranges. Targets include surface-to-surface missile sites, air defense systems, logistics elements, and command, control, and communications complexes. The ATACMS Block IA, with enhanced Global Positioning System (GPS) accuracy, has approximately twice the range of the ATACMS Block I. The contractor completed deliveries of the Block I missile in July 1997. Block I saw combat action in Southwest Asia during Operation Desert Storm effectively destroying high priority targets. Block IA will begin fielding in FY98, and retrofit of existing launchers to Block IA capability will occur simultaneously with missile fielding.

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Program	Current	ACAT	MDA (Name	PM	PM Level	Organization Reports To
Advanced Anti-Tank Weapon System -- Medium (Javelin)	**PFDOS**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, Javelin**	**PJ**	**PEO, TAC MSL**

Javelin is a man-portable, anti-tank system developed for the U. S. Army and U. S. Marine Corps. The system is highly lethal against tanks with conventional and reactive armor. Javelin has two major tactical components; a reusable Command Launch Unit (CLU) and a missile sealed in a disposable Launch Tube Assembly. The CLU incorporates an integrated day/night sight and provides target engagement capability in adverse weather and countermeasure environments. The CLU may also be used in the stand-alone mode for battlefield surveillance and target detection. The Javelin system weighs less than 49.5 lb. and has a maximum range in excess of 2,500 meters. Javelin's key technical feature is the use of fire-and-forget technology which allows the gunner to fire and immediately take cover. Additional special features are the top attack and/or direct fire modes (for targets under cover), integrated day/night sight, advanced tandem warhead, imaging infrared seeker, target lock-on before launch and soft launch. Soft launch allows Javelin to be fired safely from enclosures and covered fighting positions increasing gunner survivability. Javelin replaces the DRAGON.

Secure Mobile Anti-Jam Reliable Tactical Terminal (SMART-T)	**PFDOS**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, MILSATCOM**	**PJ**	**PEO, C3S**

The SMART-T, mounted on a standard HMMWV, provides range extension for the Army's Mobile Subscriber Equipment (MSE) system at Echelons Corps and Below. In addition, the terminal provides a capability to operate in four simultaneous, full duplex, communications channels. The Army is also integrating eight Air Force procured Ground Command Post (GNDCP) Terminals into the Army force structure. The GNDCP is a network control terminal, in fixed and transportable configurations, which operates and manages assigned service/CINC Milstar communications and user priorities.

MLRS Upgrade	**EMD/PFDOS**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, MLRS**	**PJ**	**PEO, TAC MSL**

The Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) is an artillery weapon system that supplements cannon artillery fires by delivering large volumes of firepower in a short time against critical, time-sensitive targets such as counterbattery fire and suppression of enemy air defenses, light materiel, and personnel targets. The basic warhead carries improved conventional submunitions. However, the MLRS is capable of supporting and delivering all of the MLRS Family of Munitions (MFOM) including the Army Tactical Missile System (Army TACMS) weapons. Growth programs are under way to extend the range of the rocket system and to upgrade the fire control and launcher mechanical systems. The U.S. initial operational capability for MLRS was achieved in 1983. Current plans for improvement of the system include the M270A1 upgrade starting in FY98. This upgrade consists of the Improved Fire Control System (IFCS) and the Improved Launcher Mechanical System (ILMS) modifications. The IFCS will mitigate electronic obsolescence, and provide growth for future weapon systems. The ILMS will provide rapid response to time-sensitive targets by reducing the aiming time by 70 percent and the reload time by 50 percent. The IFCS and the ILMS are in the Engineering and Manufacturing Development Phase.

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Program	Current	ACAT	MDA (Name	PM	PM Level	Organization Reports To
Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV)	**PFDOS**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, MTV**	**PJ**	**PEO, GCSS**

The Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV) will fill the Army's medium tactical wheeled vehicle requirements. The FMTV consists of a common truck chassis that is used for several vehicle configurations in two payload classes. The Light Medium Tactical Vehicle (LMTV) is available in van and cargo variants and has a 2 1/2-ton payload capacity. The Medium Tactical Vehicle (MTV) has a 5-ton payload capacity and consists of the following models: cargo with and without materiel-handling equipment, tractor, wrecker, and dump truck. Both the 2 ½-ton and 5-ton trucks will have a companion trailer with the same payload capacity as the truck that tows it. Van and fuel and water tanker variants of the MTV will be developed concurrent with the production of other models. The FMTV will perform line haul, local haul, unit mobility, unit resupply and other missions in combat, combat support, and combat service support units. Vehicles will operate worldwide on primary and secondary roads and trails. The FMTV will replace overaged and maintenance-intensive trucks currently in the fleet.

Kiowa Warrior (OH-58D)	**PFDOS**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, Scout/Attack Helicopter**	**PD**	**DSA, AMCOM**

The Kiowa Warrior is the armed reconnaissance helicopter for the Army. The Kiowa Warrior will start to be displaced by the Comanche, but will be in the active Army until 2022. The OH-58D performs reconnaissance, security, command and control, target acquisition/ designation, and defensive air combat missions. The Kiowa Warrior adds armed reconnaissance and light attack to the basic OH-58D Kiowa mission capabilities. The OH-58D has a Mast-Mounted Sight that houses a Thermal-Imaging System, Low-Light Television, and a Laser Rangefinder/Designator. A highly accurate navigation system permits precise target location that can be handed off to other engagement systems via the Airborne Target Handover System. The Laser Designator can provide autonomous designation for the laser HELLFIRE or remote designation for other laser-guided precision weapons. Air-to-Air Stinger (ATAS) provides security against threat aircraft. The armed retrofit program began in FY91 and provides Air-to-Ground weapons and other improvements to previously produced OH-58Ds. The OH-58D is in the 14th year of production. AHIPs began retrofit/remanufacture in FY93 for the Armed Kiowa Warrior version. Aircraft deployments include the training bases, and operational units worldwide. The Safety Enhancement Program (SEP) began in 1997 and seeks to update the entire Kiowa Warrior fleet with improved engines, crashworthy seats, cockpit airbags, and a digitized Mission Equipment Package.

* Removed as a ACAT IC per the 18 Nov 98 OSD ACAT listing. Change in ACAT level is being staffed.

Sentinel	**PFDOS**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, Sentinel**	**PD**	**PEO, IEW&S**

The Sentinel system consists of the High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicle Group and the Antenna Transceiver Group mounted on a one-ton, wide-track trailer. Sentinel provides critical air surveillance of the forward areas; automatically detects, tracks, classifies, identifies, and reports target data to Short Range Air Defense weapon systems and battlefield commanders via the FAADC2I data link or directly from the Sentinel using the EPLRS or SINCGARS data radios.

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Program	Current	ACAT	MDA (Name	PM	PM Level	Organization Reports To
Single-Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System -- VHF (SINCGARS)	**PFDOS**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, TRCS**	**PD**	**PEO, C3S**

The Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS) provides commanders with a highly reliable, secure, easily maintained Combat Net Radio (CNR) that has both voice and data handling capability in support of Command and Control (C2) operations. SINCGARS, with the Internet Controller, provides the communications link for digitized force (Task Force XXI). SINCGARS configurations include manpack, vehicular (both low and high power), and airborne models. Communications Security (COMSEC) is integrated in currently produced versions of the ground and the airborne radios, and the System Improvement Program (SIP) models provide upgrades to enhance operational capability in the tactical internet (TI) environment. The Advanced System Improvement Program (ASIP) models-- of a reduced size and weight-- provide further enhancements to operational capability in the TI environment.

BLACK HAWK (UH-60) Utility Helicopter	**PFDOS**	**IC**	**AAE (Mr. Hoeper)**	**PM, Utility Helicopter**	**PJ**	**DSA, AMCOM**

The Black Hawk (UH-60) is a utility, tactical, transport helicopter. It is the primary helicopter for air assault, general support, and aeromedical evacuation units. Modified Black Hawks also fulfill command and control, electronic warfare, and special operations roles. An 11-man, fully equipped infantry squad can be carried in one Black Hawk. The Black Hawk also is the first utility and assault helicopter that adds to the Army's Division-level mobility; for example, it can reposition a 105 mm howitzer, its crew of six, and up to 30 rounds of ammunition in a single lift. The aircraft's critical components and systems are armored or redundant to enable it to withstand multiple small arms hits, and its airframe is designed to progressively crush on impact to protect the crew and passengers in a crash. Ease of maintenance in the field was designed into the Black Hawk from the beginning. The Army began fielding the UH-60 in 1978. Between 1978 and 1989 the Army procured UH-60A model aircraft. In October 1989, the power train system was upgraded, resulting in a model designation change from UH-60A to UH-60L. The Army continues to procure Black Hawks under a multi-year, multi-service contract. Current procurement objective is 1763. The Army plans to initiate (FY02) a Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) to convert the aging UH-60A models to the UH-60L+ configuration to support Army XXI requirements. The Army plans to convert UH-60A model aeromedical evacuation helicopters to the UH-60Q configuration with enhanced capabilities to meet this mission. This program will be initiated with the SLEP in FY02 to provide mutual leveraging and cost savings.

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